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## NOTES.

### THE PSYCHOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF MOSCOW.

BY PROF. NICHOLAS GROTE.

The Psychological Society of Moscow has 180 members (10 honorary members—Bain, Sidgwick, Zeller, Wundt, Helmholtz, DuBois-Reymond, Ribot, Richet, and two Russian professors, with Mr. Troitzky, the founder of the society). It was founded in 1885. The first president was Mr. Troitzky, who was succeeded in 1888 by Professor Nicholas Grote of the University of Moscow.

The society was organized for the discussion of problems in psychology, its foundation, theory, applications and history. It has also discussed problems in philosophy, logic, morals and the philosophy of law, esthetics and pedagogy. More than fifty meetings have been held, (thirty-seven of which were in the years 1888–90). Thirty members of the society have made 62 communications. Of these, 10 referred to the history of philosophy, 25 to problems in psychology, 7 to hypnotism and psycho-physics, 5 to ethical subjects—including a communication from Count Leon Tolstoi on the problems of life,—besides papers on metaphysics, methodology, esthetics, psychiatry, etc.

Since 1888, the society has published three volumes of its Transactions; one volume on the Philosophy of Schopenhauer; one volume of Translations of the Prolegomena of Kant, and one volume of six communications on the Liberal Arts by different members of the society. We are now engaged upon a fourth volume, Translations of Certain Philosophical Works of Leibnitz.

Since Nov. 1, 1889, I have founded, under the auspices of the society, the journal, "Problems in Philosophy and Psychology," devoted to original contributions, critical and historical, on the different questions in philosophy. From four to six numbers are published during the year, and the subscription list already contains 1400 names. It has been very favorably received, both by the members of the society and by the Russian press. The journal is edited by Mr. S. Abricosoff, a member of the society.

Each year, on the 24th of January, the society holds a meeting to which the public are admitted, when from 500 to 700 people assemble. The other meetings are sometimes open and sometimes closed to the public. The communications are discussed at length, the meetings lasting from three to four hours. The members are specialists in their lines. There are 30 each in philosophy and medicine, and 20 jurists, besides historians, philologists, mathematicians and naturalists. In addition to these, there are 30 amateurs who are associate members only.

The editors of the *Zeitschrift für Psychologie* have added to the usefulness of their already valuable periodical, by appending to it an extended bibliography of recent literature on psychology and related topics. This they propose to do annually. The present installment for the year 1889 covers with its analytical table of contents and its alphabetical index of authors some fifty-six pages and eight-hundred and ninety-nine items. Somewhat of the scope of the undertaking appears from the headings of the fourteen general sections into which the literature is divided. 1, General; 2, Anatomy of the Central Nervous System; 3, Physiology of

the Central Nervous System; 4, Sensations in General; 5, Physiological and Psychological Optics; 6, Physiological and Psychological Acoustics; 7, Other Specific Sensations; 8, Perception of Space, Time and Motion; 9, Consciousness and the Unconscious, Attention, Sleep; 10 Practice (*Uebung*) and Association; 11, Ideas and Idea-complexes; 12, Emotions; 13, Motions and Actions; 14, Neuro- and Psycho-Pathology. Most of these are further divided into numerous sub-heads. Taken altogether, the bibliography is a most impressive witness to the present activity in psychology and closely related lines.

*To the Editor :*

May I ask your aid in making the following announcement? A grant has been made for the equipment of the laboratory for experimental psychology at the Toronto University, and I should be glad to correspond with students or investigators who are projecting researches in any branch of this subject. Apparatus which they need may be purchased from this grant, to be used by such investigators in the laboratory. The intention is to make the laboratory as useful as possible for the advancement of the Science, and it is thought that this utility may be best served by aiding a few who may be hindered in original research by lack of facilities.

The appropriateness and importance of such researches and the advisability of undertaking them under this grant will, in each case, rest with the Department of Psychology here.

If in time the results should warrant it, I assume the responsibility of saying that the expense of publishing them will be met by the Department of Education of the Provincial Government. Application should be made as early as possible.

Yours truly,

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Toronto, Ont.